THE INDIANA STATE SENTINEL

VOL. XXII, NO. 20.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., MONDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1862.

Twenty copies, and two to the maker of the club...

Ad westfalled.

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Proprietors Indiana State Sentinel. J. M. TILFORD,
President Indianapolis Journal Company

THE DAILY SENTINEL

Selected Miscellany.

The Democracy of Wisconsin.

ADOPTED IN STATE CONVENTION, AT MILWAUKEE, SEPT. 3d, 1862.

We address you in a time of great trial and calamity. We address you in a time of national suffering and sorrowing. We address you in a crisis of fearful peril to the Union, Their success was harmless to the Constituand to the free institutions established by our fathers in the several States. We do so with a solemn sense of the responsibilities resting stitution itself. upon us in common with the whole American

Our State Constitution, asserting the inadopts an American maxim as old as American independence, when it declares that "the can independence, when it declares that "the blessings of a free government can only be maintained by frequent recurrence to fundathe defeat of the spirit of the Constitution. mental principles." And whosoever, in whattime in American history, when freedom of one, should be silenced; when the Adminislittle sympathy with the spirit of the liberty won by the valor of our fathers, or of the free a free country the freedom of the people abides in peace and war, in domestic tranquility and civil discord. The Constitution

ministration is not the Government. The disregard of his holy advice which has accom-

is the only American loyalty. In times of peace and prosperity, there is little danger of the loyalty of the people for-saking the Constitution for the principles of a therefore, of necessity, influencing their policy party, or the policy of an Administration. since they become free and independent But in days of civil discord and convulsion, States." The progress of all the States was great, but frequently in different directions. But the Constitution left to the several States farring to the servant of its altar the devotion the exclusive control of their domestic condue only to the altar itself. And in such cerns; and had the spirit of Constitution pre-

principles to enunciate, no new loyalty to pledge. It has always been, as it is, the party of the Constitution. In all its career, the Constitution has been its only creed. It has been depressed by defeat and elated by suc- ity would reign where civil war now rages.

WEEKLY STATE SENTINEL, plication of old principles to new conditions. NEW SENTINEL.

NO. 2 SOUTH MERIDIAN STREET.

OPPOSITE THE OLD POSTOFFICE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BYERY MONDAY AT THE ANTIQUE OF PUBLISHED BY CONTROL OF ELDER, HARKNESS, & BINGHAM, ocratic party was as subject to accident as its rivals. It has been frequently defeated. But it has survived all its defeats, while its ancient

enemies have not survived occasional success. One copy one year\$ 1 00
Ten copies, and one to the maker of the club 10 00
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Additions can be made to Clubs at any time at the above rates. The names will be printed on each paper, without extra charge. The history of the country is the history of

the Democratic party. With occasional in-termissions, it has administered the National Government and guided the mark of American history. Under its influence, the true spirit of the Constitution displaced the nar-Advertisements published in both the Daily and the Wdekly SENTINEL, will be charged the full Daily rates, with one-half the Weekly rates added. vailed, and gave tone to the Administration of the elder Adams. Under its influence the commercial and economical interests of the country were emancipated from the hot house system of tariffs and currency, which bound American energy and skill in the chains of European theory. Under its leadership, the Tearly advertisers to pay quarterly.

Announcing candidates for offices of every description to be charged at the rate of \$1.50 for each name in the Daily, and \$2 in the Daily and Weekly, the same to be, in American flag was carried in glory through ship the area of the country was almost Legal advertisement inserted at the expense of the at-torneys ordering, and not delayable for the legal proceed-doubled, and new fields of enterprise were populated by prosperous American commu-nities. Under the guidance of no other party was any great stride made in civil or commercial prosperity, was a war ever waged with a foreign enemy, was an acre of territory ever added to our vast domain. The Democratic party led the country from its feeble and poor condition at the beginning of the present century, to the great and glorious empire of freedom, the unparalleled political and material prosperity, in which it met with its last defeat in the Presidential election of

> dered it again upon its success, the Constitution and the Union remaining unimpaired. The aucient antagonists of the Democracy, whatever their sins of doctrine or action, were national parties, resting upon no sectional policy, representing no sectional constituency. When in power, they administered the Government upon the policy of a majority of the whole country. When in opposition they spoke for a minority of the whole country. They were loyal because they were national. The Union was safe, because they were loyal. tion, because it was the defeat of a constitutional party, and not of the spirit of the Con-

people. We do so with the single design of has been followed by the revolt of several of The defeat of the Democratic party in 1860 contributing all our aid to the preservation of the States from the Union, and by the present the Union, the Constitution and the liberties terrible civil war, because it was defeated by of the States. And we propose to do so, according to our lights, fearlessly and openly, let whatever new power frown upon the ancient American birthright of freedom of geance of God upon all who raise their sacregeance of God upon all who raise their sacreligious hands against it, whether wearing the soft gloves of peace or the bloody gauntlets violable right of liberty of political discussion, of war. But we affirm that the revolt and consequent civil war were a long foretold and

In so vast a union of States, of such differsoever position, asserts that there has come a ing interests, habits and institutions, the danspeech should be suppressed, when the safe-manence to the Union, was early foreseen by guard of political opposition should be aban- the fathers of the Constitution. The Father doned, and the voice of all parties, except of his Country, himself, gave voice to these apprehensions in his Farewell Address in tration of the Government should pass un- 1796. He passed a eulogium upon the Union, censured and unquestioned; when loyalty to which no tongue or pen has since improved. the institutions of our country should give He urged the "unity of the Government way to passive submission to our rulers, has which constitutes us one people." He impressed upon the nation, that it was "a main pillar in the edifice of our real independence; institutions established by their wisdom. In the support of our tranquility at home; of our power abroad, of our safety, of our prosperity, of the very liberty which we so highly prize." In a spirit of prophecy, he cantioned of the United States, and the Constituions the people and their posterity against the of the several States, provide alike for all the dangers it might encounter, and with his exigencies of peace at home and abroad, of parting words invoked them "indignantly to foreign war, and of domestic insurrection. frown upon the first dawning of every attem; t The Constitution of the United States, and to alienate any portion of our country from the laws enacted in pursuance of it, are the supreme law of the land in all conditions of now linked together the various parts." He the country. The Constitution is inviolate in enlarged upon the mutual dependence of the all circumstances of the people and the gov- various parts of the country, North and South, ernment. State necessity has no power to East and West; he warned us against parties suspend the Constitution or abridge the free-dom of the people. State necessity, as an whence designing men may endeavor to exexcuse for invading popular liberty, has been cite a belief that there is a real difference of in all history the tyrant's plea. When populocal interests and views." He foretold that lar liberty succumbs to the cry of State ne- "one of the expedients of party is to acquire cessity, the land has already ceased to be free. influence within particular districts, is to mis-Loyalty, in America, is the franchise of no office or officer. American loyalty is one to the Constitution alone. Fidelity to the Constitution is loyalty to the Union. There is no jealousies and heart-burnings which would Union outside the Constitution. The Consti-stution is the Union. And whatever man, offi-tend to render aliens to each other, those who cer, or party, assumes to be true to the Union, ought to be bound together by fraternal affecand not to the Constitution as our forefathers made it, and our fathers enjoyed it, is disloyal to both. Blind submission to the Administration would have mourned had he been able tion of the Government, is not devotion to to foresee the tull and terrible measure of the the country or the Constitution. The Ad- danger he foretold, the insane and terrible

Government is established by the Constitution, and rests in its provisions. The Administration is as subject to the Constitution, and as responsible for its observance, as the people. The Administration may err, but the Constitution does not change. And when the Adhabits of life, differed indeed from the beginministration violates the Constitution, loyalty to the Administration may become disloyalty to the Union. Devotion to the Constitution to the Union. Devotion to the Constitution the American colonies were originally planted: days it is the duties of all parties to consider vailed, differences of domestic institutions well their position, and to determine how far would never have disturbed the peaceful retheir loyalty to the Constitution is consistent lations of the States in the Union. The with their support of the Administration of slavery of the African race formed from the Almost as old as the Union, founded in the of these differences. The Constitution was a broad principles of the Constitution, identified compact of compromises, and in no instance with all the prosperous history of the United more wisely or generously so than in relation States, the Democratic party has no new to the institution of slavery. And had the

cess, and has at times mistaken the true path of duty. But it has never lost sight of the has disturbed many States and overturned Constitution, or wandered far from its ways. many governments. It is one of the most diffi-Its history chronicles a devotion to the Con- cult social evils to deal with. It is a growth of stitution, and a sympathy with the spirit of the people, as just and steadfast as human de-votion and sympathy can attain. If not always right, it has not been often or long wrong. Human history can say no more for any party, in any age or country. The Democratic party needs to-day no platform but its history. But in this unprecedented and terrible crisis, it becomes us to consider the aprile revolution too often is the end of its career.

good and greatness, fanaticism emigrated to party continued to teach its treasonable docthis country. From time to time, it has played its part in marring the record of civil and religious liberty in American history. It has, from time to time, sent forth various heretical dogmas of politics. It has asserted a higher law, above the Constitution itself. It has in North at the South. Hostility in the North

North and the South, arguing that the States ful factions in the North and in the South. of the Union must become all free or all slave. In the meantime, in 1854-6, the Whig

These dangerous and revolutionary doctrines have always been combatted by the Democratic party. The Democracy has no apology to make for Southern slavery. We regard it as a great social evil. But we retrieve the meantine, in 1834-2, the wing party most unhappily abandoned its organizations, and the present Republican party was founded on the basis of the old Abolition party. The best and most enlightened party triots of the Whigs refused all alliance with Such defeats of the great party of the country never before carried with them permanent evil to the nation. The old opponents of the Democracy took the Administration of the Government upon its defeat, and surrenthe Government upon its defe ture never placed the races together; when | places subject to the jurisdiction of the United brought together, the servitude of the inferior States only, and not in the States. This thin is the best condition for both races; a necessary disguise of their real policy, is fully exposed evil resulting from the violation of natural by the uniform tone of their discussi

law in bringing them together. at the North, unembarrassed by the presence | conflict between the institutions of the North of slavery, did not see slavery as a necessary and the South, and by the whole tenor of evil, but only as an abstract wrong. It could their legislation wherever and whenever they make no allowance for the condition of the have been in power. That a large and re-South, and had no toleration for the compro- spectable body of the party have no sympathy mises of the Constitution, or the safeguards with its abolition proclivities, is perhaps true; which it extended to the institutions of the but there is no room for doubt that the aboli-

For a long time the abolition party was a energetic, and influential element. jealousies and distrusts.

As long ago as 1837, the warrior statesman, Andrew Jackson, in his Farewell Address, character of the secession party. Its revolu-warned us against it. He quoted the warnings of Washington, and said:

legacy of Washington to his countrymen, should be cherished in the heart of every cit- seen, that Washington and Jackson, fit repreizen to the latest generation, and perhaps at sentatives of the sages and patriots of the no period of time could they be more usefully revolutionary and succeeding eras, regarded For when we look upon the scenes which are our system they are essentially so; for no secpassing around us, and dwell upon the pages of his parting address, his paternal counsels by the severence of the bonds of fraternity would seem to be not merely the offspring of and unity between the different parts of the wisdom and foresight, but the voice of prophecy, foretelling events, and warning us of the not we who say, it is the sages and patriots of evil to come. * * * The Federal the past who have said, that in American pol-Constitution was then regarded by him as an itics every sectional party is essentially disexperiment. The trial has loyal to the Union. been made. It succeeded beyond the proud- In almost every State of the Union, in est hopes of those who framed it. Every which the Republican party had the power, prosperity produced by its adoption. But amid this general prosperity and splendid success, the dangers of which he warned us, are signs of evil are sufficiently apparent to awa- States in cases arising under the Constitution and to place party divisions directly upon not content with this measure of disloyalty, tions. Appeals, too, are constantly made to sectional interests, * * * and the crats and Republicans; but to avoid the susbecome an ordinary and familiar subject of two of these resolutions in full:

the natural jealousies of different sections of DRESS. the country. • • • Delude not yourselves into the belief that a breach once made tion contended for by the party which now of battle, and determined by the sword. * ment, and not the Constitution, would be the . . The Constitution cannot be main- measure of their powers; that the several tained, nor the Union preserved, in opposition States which formed that instrument, being ernment. The foundations must be laid in that a positive defiance of those sovereignties, the affections of the people; in the security it of all unauthorized acts done or attempted in every quarter of the country; and in the fraternal attachment which the citizens of the These resolutions had relation, not to the borders likely to disturb the tranquility of their political brethren in other portions of the Union. * Each State has the unquestionable right to regulate its own internal concerns, according to its own pleasure. * And all efforts on the part of the people of other States to cast odium on tional of 1860, when the Democratic party their institutions, and all measures calculated was defeated by the sectional influences of to disturb their rights of property, or to put in jeopardy their peace and internal tranquility, are in direct opposition to the spirit in intruding some members into the Demo-

patriots of American history. Counsels so ritories, whose whole public life was devoted to the maintenance of the Constitution as it

Unfortunately, among many elements of garded by the Abolitionists; and the Abolition

recent memorable words, sought to do in the to the institutions of the South provoked hosname of God what could not be done in the name of the Constitution.

It finally found employment fatal to the peace of the country in political abolition.

The North had rid itself of the incubus of table to the institutions of the South provoked hostility in the South to the people of the North.

The great mass of the people of the South were loyal to the Union; but a class of public men in the South had for some time been tainted with disloyalty, and aimed to separate slavery. The North was as responsible for slavery in the South, as the South itself is. But fanaticism became offended with Southern But fanaticism became offended with Southern slavery; and overlooking home evils and home

reforms, it devoted itself to the discussion of olition excitement at the North, and exaggerthe evils of African slavery, clamoring against ated its power and importance at the South. its criminality and urging its abolition. It Thus faction begot faction; and the Abolition disregarded the Constitution, and denounced party at the North produced the disunion its guarantees of the rights of slavery as a compact of sin and shame. Many of its teachers openly advocated disunion; and grew together for years, until the period of the last Presidential election, when a bitter flict between the domestic systems of the animosity existed between large and power-

gard it as a misfortune, not a crime. The the new sectional party; but the vast body of gard it as a misfortune, not a crime. The crime is in the presence of the African race upon the continent. This is a crime of the past, not of the present. And even in the past, it was less the crime of the South, than of those who grew rich in the slave trade, and who now clamor for the abolition of slavery which they themselves planted. We hold this country to be the presence of the white this country to be the possession of the white manship had served to save the Union from race, and this Government to be instituted by white men for white men. We commisserate the condition of the slave; but we are unwilling to violate the Constitution in his behalf, or to disturb society by emancipating four millions of an inferior race in a land possessed the unholy embraces of a sectional and revoby a superior race. It is the sin of history tionary organization. But they were gone; that the African race is here; once here in pigmies sat in the seats of giants; the Whig great numbers, the proper condition of the party went out of being, and the Republican

slavery, by their resistance of the fugitive But fanaticism did not so see it. Fanaticism slave law, by their avowal of an irrepressible tion element in that party is its largest, most

weak political minority; but it was from the With the strength and influence of the Rebeginning an energetic and dangerous apostle publican party, grew the strength and influof unconstitutional doctrines, and of sectional ence of the party of secession. Both were sectional; both were revolutionary.

It would be idle to show the revolutionary lican party was no less revolutionary, though The lessons contained in this invaluable its revolutionary tendencies were less manifest. It is evident, from what has already been

quarter of this widely extended nation has they enacted laws impeding the execution of felt its blessings, and shared in the general the laws of the United States. Such laws becoming every day more evident, and the ions of the Supreme Count of the United ken the deepest anxiety in the bosom of the and laws of the Union, disobeyed its manpatriot. We now behold systematic efforts dates, and sanctioned by judicial decision the publicly made to sow the seeds of discord be- forcible rescue of prisoners held under the tween different parts of the United States, judicial process of the United States. But geographical distinctions; to excite the South the Republican Legislature of this State against the North, and the North against the passed in 1859, and has ever since refused to South, and to force into the controversy the rescind, resolutions setting at defiance the aumost delicate and excited topics, upon which thority of the United States, and asserting is impossible that a large portion of the the doctrine of secession as broadly as it has Union can ever speak without strong emo- ever been asserted by any Southern State. possible dissolution of the Union has at length | picion of exaggeration abroad, we here insert

"Resolved, That the Government formed "Has the warning voice of Washington by the Constitution of the that ed States was been forgotten, or have designs already been not made the exclusive men of final judge of formed to sever the nation? * * * the extent of its powers delegated to itself; Mutual suspicions and reproaches may in time but that, as in all other cases of compact create mutual hostility; and artful and design-ing men will always be found, who are ready equal right to judge for itself, as well of into foment these fatal divisions, and to inflame fractions as of the mode and measure of RE-

may be afterwards repaired. If the Union rules in the councils of the nation, that the is once severed, the line of separation will General Government is the exclusive judge grow wider and wider, and the controversies of the extent of the powers delegated to it, which are now debated and settled in the stop nothing short of despotism, since the dishalls of legislation, will be tried in the fields cretion of those who administer the Governcoercive powers confided to the General Gov- tionable right to judge of its infraction; and gives to life, liberty, character and property to be done under color of that instrument, is

several States bear to one another, as mem- acts of the executor of the United States or bers of one political family mutually contrib- even of Congress, but to a solemn decision of uting to promote the happiness of each other. the Supreme Court of the United States upon Hence the citizens of every State should the Constitution and laws of the United studiously avoid everything calculated to wound the sensibility or offend the just pride of the people of other States; and they should frown upon any proceedings within their own of Wisconsin, in full communion with the Re-

which the Union was founded, and must en- cratic Convention; and when defeated there, danger its safety. Motives of philanthropy may be assigned for this unwarrantable interference, and weak men may persuade themselves for a moment that they are laboring in the cause of humanity, and asserting the rights of the human race; but every one, upon several States must ultimately become all sober reflection, will see that nothing but mis-

chief can come from these improper assaults upon the feelings and rights of others. Rest assured, that the men found busy in this work of discord, are not worthy of your confidence, and deserve your strongest reprobation."

So spoke one of the greatest and wisest solution of the question of slavery in the Territories whole rubble life, was devoted.

is, and the Union as it was; and whose zeal | those forgiven by the law, will again be our for the preservation of the country sacrificed political brothers. The restored States will

The history of the Convention which nom- States. To win back the confidence and afinated Mr. Douglas, plainly shows that the champions of secession had no hope to carry the people of the South with them, save by defeating the candidate of the Democratic ously combatted, and in due time overthrown the two sectional parties tended to the same result of the Presidential election. Had Mr. Douglas been elected, secession could not have prevailed at the South, and the several aims of both sectional parties would have

We have no personal objection to the distinguished gentleman who now sits in the seat of Washington. His election was perhaps less mischievous than that of any other prominent Republican. The evil of his election belongs to his party, not to himself. The good he has done is in a great degree personal to him and the distinguished gentleman who now sits in the seat of influences then may the people of the South, misled from the allegiance by the detestable intrigues of ambitious demagogues, well hope to find once more in the Union old rights, old blessings, old safety. Disunion is the off-spring of sectional parties and influences then may the people of the South, misled from the allegiance by the detestable intrigues of ambitious demagogues, well hope to find once more in the Union old rights, old blessings, old safety. Disunion is the off-spring of sectional parties and influences then may the people of the South, misled from the allegiance by the detestable intrigues of ambitious demagogues, well hope to find once more in the Union old rights, old blessings, old safety. tionary course. In this he has done the with the letter of the Constitution. country immeasurable service; and we hope that he will continue to stand as a barrier as loyal States to establish the full reign of the the Union. The responsibilities of his position are such as might awe any man; and in all his efforts to sustain the Constitution against whole Constitution, and nothing but the Constitution, revolution and innovation, he has our hearty stitution.

sympathy and support. The election was the signal tor the move- ican citizens, to discuss the conduct of the ment of secession. It was no excuse for the Administration, and to censure it when we guilt of disunion. The insincerity and bad deem it worthy of censure. Our fathers won faith of the leaders in the movement is and established this right, and we will not demonstrated by the fact that in both surrender it. We atterly deny to the Exec-Houses of Congress there was a safe utive of the United States the power assumed majority against the Republican party. But the truth is, that the apostles of secession were traitors at heart, independent of the election; and that they wanted and used the in the loyal States. This would be to assume election only as a lever to precipitate the South from its allegiance. They duped the ministration has no more power to suspend sustain the supremacy of the Constitution in South into the belief that the entire people of the Constitution than have the people. The all places North and South, and over all per-

As it was, we fully believe that the majority must not reject the authority of the parent, of the whole Southern people stood loyal to nor the servant usurp the rights of the master. the Union, and that in no seceding State, ex- The Constitution and the laws give the Ad-

The election of Mr. Lincoln, though effected it would at this day be an evil example pregby a minority of votes, was carried in all the forms of the Constitution, was obligatory upon the Constitutional rights of the loyal States all the States and people thereof, was no palliation for the unhallowed act of secession, to the belief that such a reign of terror is imwas no ground for the risks, sufferings, hor- pending over us. We respect the Admini rors, and ruin of the most shameless and de- tration too much for such an apprehension testable civil war known in the history of civ- But it such times are upon us, we must play

The standard of revolt was raised, and civil ciples and opinions like cowards. Loyal to war began. Whatever may have been the the core to the Constitution and Government relative guilt of the two sectional parties in of the United States, the Democracy has the causes which prepared the South for rev- nothing to fear from the assertion of its prinolution, the sole guilt in the war itself rests ciples, and the discussion of its political views.

but to defend and maintain the supremacy of sible, and for which we arraign it at the bar the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as career until all of the States would be broken at the North. and dissevered, until the whole country would We denounce the abolition of slavery in penetrate the dark and terrible future which States. lies beyond the grave of the Constitution.

But we have a right to demand, it is our against the Union, as one man. duty to demand, and we do demand, that this alone. To that end, amongst others, we retain the South. our political organization, and will use our We deny the power of the Executive to

on, and sustained with all the energies of the tator on the Constitution since, that under the chase the Union inherited from our fathers, power in England, since the revolution. and to transmit unimpaired to our children.

to respond with cheerful alacrity to every bring the Constitution into disregard. constitutional call for men, to submit to every | We deny the power of the Executive to constitutional exaction of treasure. We owe trammel the freedom of the press by the supall that we have, and all that we are, to the pression of newspapers. The press is judicially Union; we must pay the whole debt if it be responsible for abuses; but the freedom of the

must be paid. We adopt the language of this new and dangerous power is exercised. mutual good will and affections of the people of the several States. War has no power to control the affections. The people of the South will return to the Union, when they do return, wounded in their pride, and embittered in their feeling. When they return, they will return as brethren, and merit the treatment of brethren. The law may demand its victims, but those guiltless of the war, and

return to the Union with all the rights of other

party. The whole tone and temper of the Republican leaders and press at the North, before and during the session of the Conventional party left in the land. If the Democratic party should be tion, plainly shows that they had no hope of disbanded, or should suffer itself to remain inelecting their candidate, save by diverting the South from the Democratic candidate to the Secession candidate. Thus the action of to the General Government administered by

and the ancient defenders of its rights against The result was the defeat of Mr. Douglas, sectional influences once more in power in the and the election of the Republican candidate. Union, or even bold in maintaining its old

done is in a great degree personal to him.

Republican as he is, he has not forgotten his old national patriotism. If he has not always, he has often, resisted the abolition element in and South, of all sectional parties. The spinary rests are the outselves of the complete restoration of the Union, in all its old peace and harmony, rests upon the utter rout, North and South, of all sectional parties. The spinary rests are the outselves of the complete restoration of the Union, in all its old peace and South, of all sectional parties. his party, and stemmed the tide of its revolu- rit of the Constitution must go hand in hand

well as against the most destructive faction of spirit of the Constitution; to restore as the his own party, as against the armed enemy of supreme law of the land, in peace and war,

We claim the right, as free and loyal Amer-Administration is the child of the Constitution and the servant of the people. The child cept South Carolina, was the ordinance of se-cession fairly carried before the people. ministration ample power to protect itself and enforce its authority in the loyal States; and duty we owe to the Constitution.

with the Southern party of secession.

Congress has declared the war is waged by noticed, in view of the difficult part which the the Government of the United States, not in Administration has had to play, there are the spirit of conquest or subjugation, nor for some grave acts of the executive and legisla- surr gives the following information: the purpose of overthrowing or interfering tive departments of the Government, for with the rights or institutions of the States, which we hold the Republican party respon-

our parts like men, and not disavow our prin-

these objects are accomplished, the war ought | both Houses of Congress at its late session. to cease. Thus carried on, the war is not only We hold the general tenor of these discusexpedient, but necessary; not only justifiable, sions against the rights of slavery in the slavebut holy. It is a defensive war. It is a war holding States, and in favor of the exercise of self-preservation. Disunion, once success- by Congress of powers not delegated by the ful, would be a recurring evil; and instead of Constitution, to be eminently dangerous in leaving a Northern Union and a Southern sustaining the spirit of secession at the South, Confederacy, would continue its destructive and creating a disregard for the Constitution

be distracted by petty sovereignties and wasted | the District of Columbia, at the cost of the by petty warfare. We cannot calmly con- United States, as unconstitutional, and pecu-

We denounce the sweeping and indiscrim-The war for the preservation of the Constitu- inate measures of confiscation and emancipation has all our sympathies, all our hopes, and tion, as unconstitutional, and as having a strong tendency to unite the whole South

We believe that these and kindred things war be carried on by the Government for the have had a great weight in diminishing the timely appears plain enough in the second para-Constitution alone, and under the Constitution | numbers and influence of the Union party at

best efforts from time to time and at all times, suspend the writ of habeas corpus in the loyal to regain for the Democratic party, under the States. We deny that this act, materially forms and sanctions of the Constitution, the changing the laws of the land, is an Executive control of the legislative and executive departments of the Government of the United Court of the United States, pronounced by the voice of Chief Justice Marshall as long In the meantime, the war must be carried ago as 1807, and affirmed by every commen-United States, and the people thereof. No Constitution of the United States, it is a legblood or treasure is too dear a price to re-pur- islative power. No king has assumed such a

We deny the power of the Executive to It is not our province to relate the history make arrests in the loyal States. The susof the war, or to criticise its movements. pension of the writ of habeas corpus, if validly Many hundreds of thousands of our loyal done, would not authorize this. There are brethren have patriotically gone forth to bat- Federal Courts in all the loyal States with tle for the Union. All have done nobly, all have suffered nobly, many have died nobly. The angel of death has made bloody vacancies | Executive power has ever been more odious in many a Northern home. Few have es- than letters de cachet, by which the Executive caped without the loss of some near or dear friend. American liberty has been re-baptized in loyal blood; and hundreds of thousands of loyal men are now in the field, or hastening thither, to conquer or die for the violation of Sec. 2, Art. 3, of the Constitution Constitution. We owe it to the memory of the United States, and of Art. 4, 5 and 6 of human beings. If on that day we shall be the dead, we owe it to the living hosts in the of the amendments thereto. And we consider field, we owe it above all to the Constitution, this practice as unnecessary, and tending to

necessary.

But war is not our whole duty. We owe a political debt to the Constitution, and that too test against the manifest partiality with which

Gen. Jackson, that war alone cannot preserve the Constitution against disunion. War can, and we hope speedily will, subdue the armies of the revolted States. War can, and we war against them, or in adhering to their enehope speedily will, disarm every traitor, possess every place of strength, and uphold the grand old flag on every flag-staff in the United States. But when war shall have accommark of Montesquieu, that if the crime of plished all that war can do, the Union will treason be indeterminate, that alone is suffinot be fully restored. The participation of cient to make any government degenerate the revolted States in the Government of the into arbitary power; and he denounces, as the Union must of necessity be voluntary. War Supreme Court of the United States had rehas no power to compel such voluntary action. | jected, the doctrine of constructive treason. The peace and permanency of the restored It was in apprehension of the dangers of con-Union will depend, in a great measure, on the structive treason, that the definition of this confidence of the people of the recovered States, in the justice of the General Govern-Constitution itself; and it is a definition far ment, and in the faithful observance of their more in keeping the rights of a free people Constitutional rights. War has no power to inspire this confidence. The stability of the Union, then, as in times past, will need the mutual good will and affections of the people of the reversal States. Was has no power to

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Courts, except before a jury in the Constitutional District Courts of the United States; or to subject such persons to such trial, except upon the indictment of a grand jury. These rights are guaranteed to every person, under all circumstances, by the Constitution itself. And we fully believe that the loyal people of the United States are worthy of their fathers, who framed the Constitution, and will be found unwilling to surrender rights so sacred and so essential to their liberties.

We believe that the Executive acts of which we complain, were done rather in inadvertency by subordinate officers, than in the deliberate purpose of subverting the Constitution, or with the sanction of the President. The stretch of power, however, is too great and too dangerous to the liberties of the peo-ple, to pass without the protest of the free and loyal Democracy. If done as a part of a full and deliberate policy, they strike at the root of American liberty, and we are drifting from the safe anchorage of the Constitution into an unknown wilderness of cruel waters.

Let whatever may come, the Democracy will abide by their time-honered principles, by the Constitution and the Union. "We will neither surrender our rights, nor forsake liberty at all hazards, and as a necessary step towards that end, we will maintain the Union in like manner. We are for the Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was."

We call upon our brethren throughout the State to organize the party for the coming election of members of Congress, and of the State Legislature. We call upon them to nominate as candidates tried and true Democrats, on strictly party principles, inviting the support of all persons, but acting in affiliation with no other party or faction whatever. We call upon them, for the sake of "liberty and union, now and forever, one and inseparable," to exert all their constitutional right and power to elect conservative men, who will not blasphemously assume to do any official act in the name of God, which cannot be done under the sanction of the Constitution. So doing the Democracy of Wisconsin will best serve the cause of the Union, and give the highest

proof of their loyalty to the Constitution. We claim the right on their behalf and our own, to censure the political acts of the Administration, when we think that they deserve we devote our hearts, minds and estates to aid the Administration in the most vigorous and speedy prosecution of the war waged against the Union by the revolted States. We believe

And to this, we solemnly pledge the faith of our party and ourselves, until the war be ended and the Constitution restored, as the supreme law of the land, in every State of

Feelings of the Slaves.

Mr. W. H. HUBLBURT, the well known corres" pondent of the New York Times, who suffered imprisonment at the hands of the rebels from the time of the breaking out of the rebellion up to a few weeks ago is writing a series of letters for that paper giving the result of his observations in the South. With reference to the negroes. upon whom the fanatical theorists count so confidently to aid in crushing the rebellion, Mr. HURL-

Of course there are negroes, and not a few of them. who, by their natural good sense, or their accidental advantages of education, are enabled to understand enough of passing events to make them associate the name of the "Yankee" with gro of the South has unquestionably imbibed a vague horror and dislike of the "Yankee," a horror and dislike which time and experience will no doubt wear away, but which must be expected to co operate with the natural docility and the cat-like local attachments of the negro race, in making the negroes subservient to the war policy of their masters, wherever the armies of the Union fail actually to fix themselves, and to supersede the old social order by a new. Even the intelligent among the blacks, those who comprehend the meaning of the freedom they desire and are wilning to do their part toward securing it, are ton intelligent not to recognize the fact that there is template disunion. We know and love the liarly mischievous at this time in giving force a mass of negro ignorance and prejudice o be blessings of Union, but no human eye can to the distrust of the North in all the slave overcome before the slaves can be made to put forth their hands to the armies of the North.

A Timely Warning.

The following paragraphs are respectively from two New York papers of the same date, the one conservative, the other radical. That the warning contained in the first paragraph was

From the New York World, Sept. 27. While there is an unfortunate difference of opinion as to the effect of the President's proclamation, there ought to be none at all as to the necessity of hurling all our military power upon the rebels at once, so as to end the war it possible before the time designated for the issuance of the final emancipation proclamation of the President. If there is any holding back now on the part of the radicals in delaying the filling up of the armies, or in impeding and embarrassing the movements of Gen. McClellan, it will be because they care more for the emancipation proclama-Every consideration of public policy now demands that the war be pushed on with the utmost

From the New York Tribune, same date. Let, then, our Generals stand on the defensive, if that be deemed best, and our new levies be drilled and exercised throughout the intervening months [until January], while our new iron clads are being completed and armed, and our fleets prepared for ascending every Southern river so soon as the winter rains shall have filled their banks; while the glad tidings speed from Virginia to Texas, and dark faces gleam at furtive midnight meetings with the knowledge that the President has decreed that the first of January next shall shatter forever the chains of four mil seal the fate of the slaveholders' rebellion.

Why the Rebeis were not followed on Thursday. One of the war correspondents of the World writes as follows:

The most weighty military reasons existed for the failure of McClellan to follow up the victory of Wednesday and to renew the battle on the succeeding day. Two days of such terrific fighting as that on Wednesday is not in human capacity. Many of our General officers were killed and wounded. Our ranks had suffered such losses as to need some corganization in many places. Our men were tired, though not dispirited, and needed a day for rest. The rebels might have had large numbers of fresh troops in reserve, and our victory might have been reversed in favor of the rebels. Hundreds of dead and wounded were to be cared for, and besides all these considerations, some of which by themselves would not justify the delay, there was the additional and more important fact that we had not enough amunition to carry us through another day of battle. No one but those disposed to disparage the brilliant and successful management of McClellan against the invaders of Maryland, can with justice complain of his failure to do more than he has done in driving them back to Virginia with a loss of many thousands, beaten in every action, disheartened and discourage.

Im In a brief notice of Gen. Jefferson C. Davis, the Indiana State Scatinel falls into an error in asserting that young Davis received his educa-tion at West Point. Captain T. W. Gibson, of this city, with whom Mr. Davis served as a private this city, with whom Mr. Davis served as a private in Mexico, procured his appointment to a cadet-ship at West Point, but the appointment was sub-sequently withdrawn, and he was appointed to a 2d Lieutenancy in the regular army without graduating at the military school. He served with distinction under Gen. Anderson at Fort Sumber and won his elevation to a Brigadier Generalship at Pea Ridge.—Louisville Jour.